5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.
'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long vanish'd days,
Nor from the duſt of old oblivion rak'd. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
6. Something tormenting.
The *worm* of conſcience ſtill begnaw thy ſoul. *Shakeſp.*
The chains of darkneſs, and th' undying *worm*. *Milton.*
7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral.
The threads of ſcrews, when bigger than can be made in ſcrew-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the ſpindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the ſpindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the ſpindle, *viz.* the depth between the outſide of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To Worm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.
When debates and fretting jealouſy,
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To Worm. *v. a.*
1. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means.
They find themſelves *wormed* out of all power, by a new ſpawn of independents, ſprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*
2. To deprive a dog of ſomething, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is ſaid to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.
Every one that keepeth a dog, ſhould have him *wormed*. *Mort.*

Wo'rmeaten. *adj.* [[*worm* and *eaten*.]
1. Gnawed by worms.
For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Old; worthleſs.
His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, ſome in long parchment ſcrolls.
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes. *Spenſer.*
Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*
Thine's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in ſeal's ſkin;
Or grave, that's duſt without, and ſtink within. *Donne.*

Wo'rmwood. *n. ſ.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.] *Wormwood* hath an indeterminate ſtalk, branching out into many ſmall ſhoots, with ſpikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two ſpecies, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is alſo planted in gardens for common uſe. Great variety of ſea *wormwoods* are found in the ſalt marſhes of England, and ſold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Mill.*
She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Pituitous Cacochymia muſt be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*
I aſk whether one be not invincibly conſcious to himſelf of a different perception, when he actually taſtes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that ſavour. *Locke.*

Wo'rmy. *adj.* [from *worm*.] Full of worms.
Spirits that in croſsways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*
Yet can I not perſuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corſe corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

Worn. part. paſſ. of *wear*.
His is a maiden ſhield,
Guiltleſs of fight: mine batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,
Worn out of ſervice, muſt forſake his lord. *Dryden.*
What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a ſickly age, *worn* out with ſtudy, and oppreſs'd by fortune. *Dryden.*
The greateſt part of mankind are given up to labour, whoſe lives are *worn* out only in the proviſions for living. *Locke.*
Your cold hypocriſy's a ſtale device,
A *worn*-out trick; would'ſt thou be thought in earneſt,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addiſon.*

Wo'rnil. *n. ſ.*
In the backs of cows in the ſummer, are maggots generated, which in Eſſex we call *wornils*, being firſt only a ſmall knot in the ſkin. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To Wo'rry. *v. a.* [poꝛȝen, Saxon: whence probably the word *warray*.]
1. To tear, or mangle, as a beaſt tears its prey.
If we with thrice ſuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
The fury of the tumults might fly ſo high as to *worry* and tear thoſe in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in their paws. *K. Charles.*
'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the ſheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy, for fear the ſheep ſhould *worry* the wolves. *L'Eſtrange.*
This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen perſecutors, wrapping up chriſtians in the ſkins of wild beaſts, that ſo they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South's Sermons.*
2. To harraſs, or perſecute brutally.
Then embraces his ſon-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*
It has pleaſed Providence at length to give us righteouſneſs inſtead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South's Sermons.*
All his care
Was to preſerve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*
I ſhall not ſuffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any perſon whatſoever. *Addiſon.*
Let them rail,
And then *worry* one another at their pleaſure. *Rowe.*
Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, 'till he gives his conſent. *Swift.*

Worse. *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*. [þyrr, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.
Why ſhould he ſee your faces *worſe* liking than the children of your ſort? *Daniel* i. 10.
Whether this or *worſe*, love not the faithful ſide. *Milton.*
In happineſs and miſery, the queſtion ſtill remains, how men come often to prefer the *worſe* to the better, and to chuſe that, which, by their own confeſſion, has made them miſerable. *Locke.*

Worse. *adv.* In a manner more bad.
The more one ſickens, the *worſe* at eaſe he is. *Shakeſp.*

The Worse. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The loſs; not the advantage; not the better.
Was never man, who moſt conqueſts atchiev'd,
But ſometimes had *the worſe*, and loſt by war. *Spenſer.*
Judah was put to *the worſe* before Iſrael; and they fled to their tents. 2 *Kings* xiv. 12.
2. Something leſs good.
A man, whatever are his profeſſions, always thinks *the worſe* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clariſſa.*

To Worse. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to diſadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now uſed.
Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May ſerve to better us, and *worſe* our foes. *Milton.*

Wo'rser. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worſe* with the uſual comparative termination.
Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worſer* ſpirit tempt me again
To die before you pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
A dreadful quiet felt, and *worſer* far
Than arms, a ſullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

Wo'rship. *n. ſ.* [peoꝛȝ-ſcype, Saxon.]
1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.
Thou madeſt him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worſhip*. *Pſ.* viii. 5.
Elfin born of noble ſtate,
And muckle *worſhip* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in liſts debate. *Fairy Queen.*
My train are men of choice, and rareſt parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the moſt exact regard ſupport
The *worſhip* of their names. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
2. A character of honour.
I belong to *worſhip*, and affect
In honour, honeſty. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VIII.
Dinner is on table; my father deſires your *worſhip's* company. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
The old Romans freedom did beſtow,
Our princes *worſhip* with a blow. *Hudibras.*
What lands and lordſhips for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worſhip* now. *Dryden.*
3. A term of ironical reſpect.
Againſt your *worſhip*, when had S--k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*
4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.
They join their vocal *worſhip* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*
He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worſhip* from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*
The *worſhip* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worſhip*: hence religion is deſcribed by ſeeking God. *Tillotſon.*
There were ſeveral inroads into Germany, particularly a voyage of the Egyptians under Oſiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worſhip* of Iſis. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Honour; reſpect; civil deference.
The humble gueſt ſhall have *worſhip* in the preſence of thoſe who ſit at meat with him. *Luke* xiv. 10.

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that ſome kind of *worſhip* ſhould be given from ſome to others; for where there is a power to puniſh and reward, there is a foundation of *worſhip* in thoſe who are under that power; which *worſhip* lies in expreſſing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which, among mankind, is called civil *worſhip*. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Idolatry of lovers.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream
That can entame my ſpirits to your *worſhip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Wo'rship. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.
Thou ſhalt *worſhip* no other God. *Exod.* xxxiv. 14.
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worſhipping* of angels. *Col.* ii. 18.
Adore and *worſhip* God Supreme. *Milton.*
Firſt *worſhip* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himſelf good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*
On the ſmooth rind the paſſenger ſhall ſee
Thy name engrav'd, and *worſhip* Helen's tree. *Dryden.*
2. To reſpect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.
Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a tongueleſs mouth,
Not *worſhipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To Wo'rship. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.
I and the lad will go yonder and *worſhip*. *Gen.* xxii. 5.
The people went to *worſhip* before the golden calf. 1 *Kings.*

Wo'rshipful. *adj.* [*worſhip* and *full*.]
1. Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity.
This is *worſhipful* ſociety,
And fits the mounting ſpirit like myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*
When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worſhipful* ſinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*
2. A term of ironical reſpect.
Every man would think me an hypocrite indeed; and what excites your moſt *worſhipful* thought to think ſo? *Shakeſpeare.*
Suppoſe this *worſhipful* idol be made, yet ſtill it wants ſenſe and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

Wo'rshipfully. *adv.* [from *worſhipful*.] Reſpectfully.
Haſtings will loſe his head, ere give conſent,
His maſter's ſon, as *worſhipfully* he terms it,
Shall loſe the royalty of England's throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wo'rshipper. *n. ſ.* [from *worſhip*.] Adorer; one that worſhips.
What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou that ſuffer'ſt more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worſhippers*. *Shakeſ. Henry* V.
Thoſe places did not confine the immenſity of God, nor give his *worſhippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South's Sermons.*
If poſterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they muſt fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a profeſſed *worſhipper* of Apollo. *Addiſon.*

Worst. *adj.* The ſuperlative of *bad*, formed from *worſe*: *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*.] Moſt bad; moſt ill.
If thou hadſt not been born the *worſt* of men,
Thou hadſt been knave and flatterer. *Shakeſpeare.*
The pain that any one actually feels is ſtill of all other the *worſt*; and it is with anguiſh they cry out *Locke.*

Worst. *n ſ.* The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate; the utmoſt height or degree of any thing ill.
Who is't can ſay, I'm at the *worſt*?
I'm worſe than e'er I was,
And worſe I may be yet: the *worſt* is not,
So long as we can ſay, this is the *worſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*
That you may be armed againſt the *worſt* in this unhappy ſtate of affairs in our diſtreſſed country, I ſend you theſe conſiderations on the nature and immortality of the ſoul. *Digby.*
Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own:
He who ſecure within can ſay,
To morrow do thy *worſt*, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden.*
Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his eſtate, before he beats about in ſearch of a hare, on purpoſe to ſpare his own fields, where he is always ſure of finding diverſion when the *worſt* comes to the *worſt*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To Worst. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.
The caſe will be no worſe than where two duelliſts enter the field, where the *worſted* party hath his ſword given him gain without further hurt. *Suckling.*
The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worſted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*
It is downright madneſs to contend where we are ſure to be *worſted*. *L'Eſtrange.*
The victorious Philiſtines were *worſted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South's Sermons.*
She could have brought the chariot again, when ſhe ſaw her brother *worſted* in the duel. *Dryden's Dad. Ins.*

Wo'rsted *n. ſ.* [from *Worſted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woolen manufacture.] Woolen yarn; wool ſpun.
A baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly three ſuited, hundred pound, filthy *worſted*-ſtocking knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worſted* ſtill look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

Wort. *n. ſ.* [þyrt, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]
1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it ſtill continues in many, as *liverwort*, *ſpleenwort*.
2. A plant of the cabbage kind.
3. [þýrt, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.
If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Worth, *or Warth*. *v. n.* [peoꝛðan, Saxon.] To be. This word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth*; *wo be*.
Wo *worth* the man
That firſt did teach the curſed ſteel to bite
In his own fleſh, and make way to the living ſpirit. *F. Q.*

Worth. In the termination of the names of places comes from poꝛð, a court or farm, or poꝛðiȝ, a ſtreet or road. *Gibſon.*

WORTH. *n. ſ.* [peoꝛð, Saxon.]
1. Price; value.
Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of theſe my ſimple and mean labours *Hooker.*
What is *worth* in any thing,
But ſo much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*
A common marcaſite ſhall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and ſulphur. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. Excellence; virtue.
How can you him unworthy then decree;
In whoſe chief part your *worths* implanted be. *Sidney.*
Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not inſtructed in the ſchool of Chriſt, that had not rather end the days of this tranſitory life as Cyrus, than to ſink down with them of whom Elihu hath ſaid, *momento moriantur*. *Hooker.*
Having from theſe ſuck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*
Her virtue and the conſcience of her *worth*
That wou'd be woo'd. *Milton.*
A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in ſuch a ſtrain,
As none but ſhe, who in that court did dwell,
Could know ſuch *worth*, or *worth* deſcribe ſo well. *Waller.*
3. Importance; valuable quality.
Peradventure thoſe things whereupon ſo much time was then well ſpent, have ſithence that loſt their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*
Take a man poſſeſſed with a ſtrong deſire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that deſire is quite extinguiſhed. *South's Ser.*

Worth. *adj.*
1. Equal in price to, equal in value to.
Women will love her that ſhe is a woman,
More *worth* than any man: men that ſhe is
The rareſt of all women. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Your ſon and daughter found this treſpaſs *worth*
The ſhame which here it ſuffers. *Shakeſpeare.*
You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a profeſſed diſſent againſt a philoſophy, which the greateſt part of the virtuoſi of Europe have deſerted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville's Sceptick.*
As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd;
And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd? *Dryden.*
At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thouſand crowns. *Addiſon's Italy.*
It is *worth* while to conſider how admirably he has turned the courſe of his narration, and made his huſbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addiſon.*
2. Deſerving of.
The caſtle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made ſecure againſt a good army. *Clarendon.*
Here we may reign ſecure, and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*
Haſte hither Eve, and *worth* thy ſight behold,
Eaſtward among thoſe trees, what glorious ſhape
Comes this way moving. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Whatſoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*
This is life indeed; life *worth* preſerving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addiſon's Cato.*
I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was diſcouraged for want of ſomething that I could think *worth* ſending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many

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